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It is at least 150 miles from my place to where they are found in any degree plenty. The excursions I have made in that direction have always been during the summer months, consequently I have only seen them in about a half-grown state. All the mature fruit I have seen were brought by travellers from that country."

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*February 13th.*

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thirty-four members present.

The following deaths were announced :

Mr. Charles A. Poulson, Feb. 8, Member. Dr. William P. Grier, U. S. A., Jan. 28, Member. Mr. Lovell Reeve, of London, Correspondent.

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*February 20th.*

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-five members present.

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*February 27th.*

MR. CASSIN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty members present.

The Committee on Proceedings placed on the table the fifth number of the published Proceedings, for November and December, 1865.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Academy :

Mr. William R. White, Mr. John E. Graeff, Mr. William Evans, Jr., Mr. Edward R. Wood, Mr. Philip C. Garrett and Mr. Charles Harts-horne; and Mr. Geo. W. Clinton, of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected a Correspondent.

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*March 6th.*

DR. BRIDGES in the Chair.

Sixteen members present.

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*March 13th.*

MR. CASSIN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-four members present.

Mr. Lea read an extract from a letter of Prof. Courtland, on the gradual extinction of the western Unionidæ.

A paper was presented for publication, entitled "A List of Birds of Arizona, &c.," by Elliot Coues, M. D., U. S. A.

Prof. E. D. Cope exhibited a cranium of a Black Fish (*Globicephalus*) found on the western shore of Delaware Bay by Cornelius Gregory. *Comparison 1866.*]

with an example of the same genus from Cape Cod, revealed differences which must probably be regarded as distinctive of two species. The latter is apparently identical with the known species *G. melas* (or *swineval*), and agrees with Harlan's description of *G. intermedius*, and in locality; the Delaware specimen is of much broader and shorter proportions than any known species, exhibits a narrower supraorbital roof and shorter tooth line. The intermaxillaries dilate and entirely cover the maxillaries at the basal two-fifths of the muzzle, which then rather abruptly contracts to the tip.

*G.* ———? sp. nov.

*G. melas.*

End of muzzle to end malar to length as cranium, 2 to 4.5.	End of muzzle to end malar to length as 2 to 4.5.
Width at basal fourth equal from notch to supraoccipital and 5-6ths length of muzzle.	Width do. four fifths from notch to supraoccip. crest.
Outlines begin to contract at basal 2-5ths.	Outlines continuous, nearly parallel.
Width at distal fourth equal $\frac{2}{3}$ length muzzle.	Width do. less than half length.
Supraoccipital everted to foramen magnum.	Supraoccipital straight to foramen magnum.
Longitudinal width supraorbital roof, $\frac{3}{4}$ width muzzle at basal third.	Longit. width supraorb. equal width, muzzle at basal third.
Length of alveolar series scarcely more than half width of muzzle at seventh tooth.	Length do. equal width, muzzle at 7th tooth.

Teeth above, six.

Teeth above, ten.

Dr. Gray (Catal. Cetaceous Brit. Mus.,) describes a specimen from Guadeloupe in Mus. Paris, which has the maxillæ similarly concealed by the premaxillaries. The present individual is an adult male, with the ligamentous attachments on the muzzle, and muscular insertions largely developed. Total length 25 in. 6 lin.; postorbital width (above.)

The whale alluded to (Proceedings, 1865, p. 168) as having been seen in Mobjack Bay, Virginia, was stated to have been captured by Dr. P. A. Taliaferro and Prof. E. Taliaferro, of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, and prepared and set up. It is a short-finned Megaptera, probably of the species *M. osphya*. Prof. T. has kindly furnished me with the following details as to its structure, carefully drawn up by himself.

Length from end of muzzle over convexity of back, forty-three feet nine inches; girth about nineteen feet; length from end of muzzle to axilla (external measurement) fifteen feet; breadth of head across inferior margin of jaws, eight feet. Length of the pectoral extremity four feet; greatest breadth fifteen inches; they were situated close behind the angle of the mouth. There were three hundred and sixty laminæ of baleen, extending on either side of the mouth about six feet along the jaw, the longest about eighteen to twenty inches. The head was acute. The folds of the throat many and capacious. The dorsal fin was represented by a conical mass covered by horny integument, without any membranous appendage, situated well posteriorly. The body near the tail very slender. The flukes suddenly expand to a breadth of ten feet. The cervical vertebræ were all distinct. Color: jet black above, white on the belly; sides beautifully marbled by the combination of the two colors.

The most striking feature in this specimen is the shortness of the pectoral limbs, being relatively nearly half less than in the specimen of the *osphya* at Niagara, one-half the length of the cranium, and only one-tenth the total. This is very different from any of the hitherto known species, and without doubt distinct.

[March,